The Columbian Mirror and Alexandria Gazette.

ALEXANDRIA—PRINTED, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, BY ELLIS PRICE, AT THE EAST END OF THE MARKET-HOUSE.

No. 358.] TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1795. [Vol. III.]

Matthew Franklin Bowne & Co.

HAVING the honour of being appointed Auctioneers for the City of Alexandria, and having entered ample security for the faithful performance of said trust, they beg leave to inform their Friends, and the Public in general, that they have provided a large and convenient Warehouse, in Union-Street, adjoining *Harper's* Wharf, (entirely detached from their other commercial concerns) where they are ready to receive and store, either for private or public sale,

All Kinds of

European & West-India Goods, Household Furniture, &c.

N. B. Cash advanced, if required, previous to any Sales. March 28, 1795.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That we have fixed on Tuesday and Friday in each week for Public Sales—Those who may wish their goods particularised in the Columbian Mirror, must send an invoice of them previous to the days of Sale.

Matthew Franklin Bowne & Co.

Alexandria, April 14, 1795.

College of New-Jersey,

May 26, 1795.

THE Grammar School formerly attached to this College, having gradually declined through the increasing infirmities of the late President for some time before his death, it is proposed by the subscriber to immediately to revive it, and to put it under the most careful instruction and government. The Latin, Greek, and French languages shall be taught in it, together with the principles of English Grammar, of Geography, and Geometry.—Parents, likewise, who do not choose that their children should go through the intire course of studies in the College, may now have them instructed in any particular branches in the same manner, on the same terms, and to the same extent as in the College—particularly in the antiquities and mythology of Rome, in Geography, in the Mathematics, in Natural Philosophy, and astronomy, in Moral Philosophy and the principles of civil government, in Eloquence and in the Elements of History. They may address their children to any of the masters in the College, or to *SAMUEL S. SMITH.*

N. B. The young gentlemen shall be under the same rules of moral discipline as the other students—shall be subjected to public examinations, and, at leaving the college, shall be entitled to public testimonials of the branches they have studied, and of their proficiency in them.

June 1.

☞ NOTICE.

A WAGGONER, some time in the month of April last, left at my house, in Centerville, (Loudoun County) a box of MUSLINS, LAWNS, &c. and reported that the owner would call for them in a day or two, which has never been done. It is thought that the waggoner stole them, otherwise the box would have been marked with the owner's name to whom they belong—I have therefore thought proper to give this information that whosoever having lost, or sent from Alexandria, such goods, may, by proving property and paying the expense of this advertisement, be possessed of them again.

GEORGE NEWMAN.

Centerville, July 15, 1795.

NOW in confinement in the gaol of Fairfax County, NEGROES JAMES and SHADRACH——James appears to be between 20 and 25 years of age, has rather a down look when spoken to, professes the Catholic persuasion; he is about five feet one or two inches high, well made.

Shadrach is 20 or 21 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, of a yellowish complexion. He says he is the property of William Edwards, of Westmoreland County. The owner or owners, if any, are requested to come, pay charges and take them away, or they will be disposed of agreeably to law.

C. TURNER, D. S.

July 16, 1795.

Richards & Edmonds,

Have for sale at their Ware-house on Col. Ramsay's Wharf.

100 crates of Queen's ware elegantly assorted,
Muscovado Sugar in Hhds. and barrels,
Molasses in hogsheads,
Madeira Wine in Pipes,
Port Wine in quarter-casks,
Pearl Barley in bags,
Raisins of a superior quality in casks,
Castile and Brown Soap in boxes,
Spermaceti candles in boxes,
Brimstone and Tar in barrels,
Also a quantity of Turk's Island SALT, and a considerable quantity of excellent Spanish Segars.

Alexandria, July 4, 1795. (t. f.)

The subscribers have for sale, at their store on Fairfax street,

High proof Jamaica and Windward Island Rum in puncheons;
Best Cognac Brandy in pipes;
Best Holland Gin, do.
Hibbert and Co's. best London Porter and Brown Stout in casks and Hampers of 6 and 7 doz.
Madeira, Sherry, Port, } WINES in pipes, hhds. quarter casks and bottles;
Lisbon, Calcavella, Malaga, Teneriffe, Fayal, } do. in pipes and quarter-casks;
Claret of a superior quality in hhds. and in cases of three dozen each;
Muscovado and Loaf Sugar in hhds. and barrels;
Havannah Segars in boxes;
Candles in do.
A variety of pickles, with a general assortment of teas and other groceries which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, by wholesale and retail, for cash or the usual credits.

MANDEVILLE and JAMESSON.

Alexandria, July 11, 1795. 1. m. e. p.

W. J. HALL

HAS received per the Snow Commerce, from Liverpool, a neat assortment of Spring Goods, which will be sold by the piece or package, on reasonable terms, at his store on Prince street:

Also on hand,
A quanty of nails per the cask,
Corks by the bag,
Broad and narrow Hoes,
Hats by the box,
Nankeens, Sad Irons, Anvils, Sickles and Sythes.

Alexandria, May 18, 1795, (t. f.)

THE Subscriber again requests all those indebted to him, to make early payment, having totally declined the Dry Goods business.

He has just received, (which he will sell low)
A Quantity of BRITISH ALE,
BOTTLED CIDER,
AMERICAN PORTER
Of an excellent quality, fit for immediate use, in barrels of 8 dozen each,
INDIA NANKEENS,
RED PORT WINE in cases,
And best
HAVANNAH SEGARS.

C. YOUNG, jun.

Alexandria, June 22, 1795.

JAMES FERRALL

Has for Sale

WEST-INDIA RUM in hogsheads,
Madeira Wine in pipes,
Port in pipes and quarter-casks,
Lisbon in do. do.
Malaga in do.
Loaf and Lump Sugar in hogsheads and barrels,
Brown do. do. do.
Green Coffee in Tierces and barrels,
Pepper in barrels and bags,
Young Hyson Tea in quarter chests,
A few boxes English Crown Window Glass, 8 by 10,
3,000 Bushels Cadiz Salt,
1,500 Do. Turk's Island do.
1,000 Do. Liverpool do.
1,500 Gallons Whiskey in hogsheads, tierces and barrels.

N. B. He has opened a Retail Grocery Store adjoining his Dry Good Store, on King-Street, where he will be constantly supplied with Draught Wines and Liquors of all sorts, Teas, Sugars, Coffee, &c. which he will sell at the most reduced prices.

Alexandria, April 8, 1795.

ROBERT HAMILTON,

HAS FOR SALE

MADEIRA, Port, Calcavella and Lisbon wines, Pipes, Hogsheads and quarter casks.
Lump Sugar in barrels,
Double Gloucester Cheese,
Pork of prime quality,
St. Ubes Salt,
Shingles, Seine Cork,
A choise percel of Spanish Hide,
Tar, Turpentine, &c. &c.

Wanted to hire by the year a Negro Wench for house-work, and to assist in cooking.

I want to employ a man who is capable of conducting a brick yard.

R. T. HOOE.

Alexandria, July 10, 1795.

Alexandria and Charleston

PACKET.

PACKETS are evidently calculated and deservedly considered to be of special and of extensive utility to the commerce of a free and industrious people. Influenced by an ardent wish, therefore, to accomplish so interesting and desirable an object—to conduce in any degree to the reciprocal advantage of the public—the subscribers have, at no small pains, selected a neat Schooner, called the TWO SISTERS, of about 50 tons burthen, for the purpose of establishing her as a Packet from this port to Charleston. Having a pleasant and commodious cabin for the accommodation of passengers; the subscribers flatter themselves they may not fail to insure universal satisfaction.

Matthew F. Bowne & Co.

Alexandria, July 8, 1795.

For Sale or Freight,

The Brig LUCRETIA,
WILLIAM TABER, Master;
Burthen 100 tons, and good order for sea.—For terms apply to the master on board, at present lying in the stream opposite Conway's wharf.

July 10, 1795.

For Sale or Charter,

The SNOW
POLLY,
PLINY HAMILTON, Master,

Burthen about 1000 barrels; she sails fast, and is in good order. Apply to the Captain on board, at Col. Hooe's Wharf, or to us in Colchester.

LUND WASHINGTON & CO.

July 1, 1795.

Twenty puncheons high proof Jamaica
Fifteen do. do. St. Vincent's, } RUM.
Ten do. do. St. Kitt's,
Forty barrels of best Cargo, }
Thirty do. prime Mess } PORK,
One hundred barrels of herrings in good order,
Ten hogsheads St. CROIX SUGAR, and
A quantity of SALT,

FOR SALE BY

FLETCHER & OTWAY.

Alexandria, July 16, 1795.

FOR SALE,

The Sloop Thomas and Sally,

AS *she now lies at Col. Gilpin's Wharf, burthen as per register 58 tons—a description is thought unnecessary, as it is presumable any person wishing to purchase will examine her. For particulars enquire of John Mutton on board, or the subscriber at Mr. M'Knight's Tavern.*

WILLIAM MITCHEL.

Alexandria, July 16, 1795.

Pursuant to a decree of the Worshipful the Court of Hustings in Chancery sitting, made at March Term, 1795,

WILL BE SOLD,

On the 8th of August next, for ready Money, on the premises,

A Valuable three-story BRICK HOUSE, situated on the South side of Prince and the West of Union Streets, near the corner of Shreve and Lawrason's store, subject to a ground-rent and the Dower of the Wife of Michael Madden, against whom the equity of redemption to the mortgaged premises hath been foreclosed, by the executors of W'm Sydebotham, deceased.

W'm SUMMERS, T. S.

Alexandria, July 4, 1795.

DANIEL KETCHAM & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their Brewery and Distillery, formery occupied by A. Morhouse & Co.

BURTON ALE in bottles, per the hamper or doz.
PORTER, do. do. do.
STRONG BEER in barrels and half barrels.

Alexandria, July 16, 1795.

15,000 lb. of Bacon, prime quality, for Sale by

ARCHIBALD DOBBIN.

Alexandria, June 24, 1795.

The Columbian Mirror
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

TUESDAY JULY 21.

The following petition will be presented to the Legislature of the commonwealth of Virginia, at their next session.

To the Honourable the *Speakers* and *Gentlemen* of both *Houses* of *Assembly*.

The petitition of a number of the inhabiiants of—— —— County,

Respectfully Sheweth,

That the constitution of this commonwealth, having been framed at an early period of our political existence, we ought not to be surprized that experience, and the light which has been thrown on this subject, both in Europe and America, have shewn the system to be extremely defective; although we acknowledge the equality of man, and that the people are the source of all legitimate power, our government deprives them of the important right of representation in proportion to their numbers—that our representation is not only unequal, but too numerous at present to be consistent with economy, and, being unlimitted, its further extension may endanger the wisdom of the Legislature—that the meetings of the Legislature are too freqeent in time of peace—that the mode of electing Senators is not calculated to secure to their body thepre-eminent wisdom contemplated by the constitution; that the Executive Council are too numerous, destroy responsibility in the first magistrate, and the mode of their periodical removal from office tend to produce in that body a degree of obsequiousnels, totally inconsistent with an independent branch of the government—that the great departments of government are not sufficiently defined, nor independent of each other; should either transgress their proper boundaries, there exists no constitutional authority by which they can be restrained. The Legislature have occasionally passed laws which the Judiciary have refused to carry into effect, as unconstitutional—on this point you are now at issue—should they succeed, you give them a negative on your laws; should they recede without conviction, they sacrifice both their consciences and independence. That the legitimacy of the government itself be being doubted, having been framed by men chosen for the ordinary purposes of legislation, it becomes questionable whether there be any limits to the General Assembly. From these considerations, your petitioners humbly conceive, that a revision of the ordinance of government, commonly called the constitution, is necessary. Other states in the union have profitted from experience, in revising and improving their governments, and it is a matter of surprise that Virginia, who stood foremost in the late revolution, both in the declaration of her rights and independence, and who we trust has kept peace in the knowledge of those rights with other parts of America, should so long have acquiesced under the imperfections of her first essay on this subject. We are well aware that part of the community are interested against any reform, and have expressed fears least a government should not be obtained equal to the present—in plain terms, they are afraid to trust the people. This has, and ever will be the language of aristocracy, the object of which is to degrade the mass of the people, and sacrifice public rights to private interest. If, however, their arguments deserved any reply, we could with truth say, our fellow-citizens are neither less virtuous, less wise, less experienced, nor less republican than they were when our present government was adopted.

As part of the people then, possessing rights of which we think ourselves the best trustees and defenders, and with which we mean to trust no men, much less those who think we are not to be trusted, are now desirous of exercising those rights in revising our Constitution: and as, from the dispersed situation of the people, it is not to be expected that a majority can at once come forward with this proposition, but that it must of necessity originate with a few, we hope your honourable body will consider it your duty to have the public opinion fairly taken on this subject. The prayer therefore of your petitioners is, that for this purpose, you may pass an act, with such provision as you in your wisdom may consider necessary, for the election, meeting and support of a Convention, should such appear to be the will of the PEOPLE, and your petitioners, as in duty bound, will pray, &c.

TO GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President of the United States of America.

The petition and remonstrance of a number of persons, citizens of the state of New-Jersey,

RESPECTFULLY SHEW,

THAT your petitioners, sincerely attached to the interests of their country have read with attention the treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, entered into at London, on the 19th day of November last, which, it appears, hath been in part assented to by *two thirds* of the Senate: and upon due consideration (without troubling you with a detail of particular objections) would beg leave most respectfully to suggest, as our opinion, that the said treaty does not afford to the citizens of these states such terms as they ought to accept; and that, if finally ratified, it will be a source of many disadvantages to the commerce, agriculture and national prosperity of the union, and of great discontent and uneasiness in the minds of the citizens thereof. In addition to this opinion (which your petitioners believe to be the prevailing sentiment of the citizens of New-Jersey, and, as far as information hath reached us, of the United States at large) a sincere respect and esteem for you, flowing from a recollection of numerous and eminent services, which gratitude hath indeliably engraven on our hearts, renders it a duty incumbent on us to represent the same: for your information, least our silence on the occasion might be construed into an approbation of the said treaty.

We therefore pray, that so far as the same may be consistent with that discretion which we conceive is entirely vested in you by the constitution, your sanction may be withheld, until more equitable terms are acceded to on the part of Great Britain.

By last night's Post.

BOSTON, JULY 13.

TOWN-MEETING,
On the Treaty.

THE commercial Treaty between the United States and the British nation, as agreed to by Mr. JAY having been made public by Mr. MASON one of the Senators from *Virginia*—the citizens of this town after having perused the same, and finding that the Commerce of this country and almost every privilege is a free, sovereign and independent nation had been surrendered to the British, could not refrain from expressing their disapprobation of the instrument. A petition was handed to the Selectmen, signed by a number of respectable and indepenpent citizens, requesting them to call a meeting to know the sentiments of the inhabitants on this important question.

On Friday last the citizens accordingly assembled—consisting of about 1500 persons. The merchants, tradesmen, and other Citizens, formed the assembly, and after choosing the Hon. THOMAS DAWES for Moderator, they proceeded to consider the subject on which they were called together.

After reading the petition, Dr. JARVIS opened the meeting, by observing that the crisis was important—that the happiness and future tranquility of this country were in a great measure hazarded on the principles involved in the treaty—If it was ratified the commerce of the United States must eventually fall a sacrifice to the embarrassments of the British—That no reciprocity was contemplated in any article, and it was an insidiuous plan on the part of the British to injure our allies the French, and might involve this country in a WAR with that powerful Republic. The Doctor repeatedly paused and called on the citizens to shew in what instance the United States could be benefitted by the adoption?

At length he was answered by Mr. J. HALL, who did not pretend to vindicate any part of the Treaty, but only observed as to the propriety and constitutionality of the town acting on the subject—That we had constituted the respective departments of the Government, and that it was our duty to suppose that they had acted from the best evidence before them, for the interest of the United States.

Doctor JARVIS and Mr. J. BLAKE, jun. replied to his objections, by advocating the rights of the people, more especially of a town in their corporate capacity, to assemble to express their sentiments on all matters in which their interest was concerned—that by the Constitution this privilege was allowed them, and that it was an inherent principle in a free government, for the people to exercise this right. They adverted to the calling the people together to approbate the President's proclamation for impartial neutrality and retorted that those persons who were secretly and openly opposed to this meeting, were some of the very persons who called the town together on that occasion.

That if the people then had a right to approbate, *they now had an equal right to* disapprobate;—*more especially as a treaty was an instrument of that nature, that when it was ratified, it could not be set a side by the Legislature, which was the only security the people had in case of legislative acts being disapproved of by them.*

Mr. HALL again observed that if that meeting was not altogether *unconstitutional*, it would at least look like an attempt to *control* the doings of the executive—it would (if he might be allowed the expression) be "*unsenatorizing the Senate*."

Dr. JARVIS in reply, said that the observation of the gentleman was not strictly true—How could the proceeding of this town "*unsenatorize the Senate?*" Will not the Senators at the next Congress assemble as usual, notwithstanding the meeting of this town? They were elected by the people, but they could not be broken by by them—But says the doctor, with an expression that would have done honor to a Cicero, I fear that if the opinion of that gentleman prevails, it will "*unpopularize the PEOPLE.*"

A motion was made to read the treaty, but it was observed that as it had been so universally read by the citizens, it would be a needless delay of the business. The subject was accordingly considered at large, and most of the articles were observed to, and proved to the satisfaction of the audience, that it was ruinous and destructive to the commerce, rights, and interest of this county.

The question was then called for, and put by the moderator, whether the Citizens of the town approved of the treaty? Not a single hand appeared in favor of it! But when the Negative was called for, a cloud of near fifteen hundred hands was displayed in the Hall.

The spirit and order of the meeting was as great as ever appeared on any former interesting occasion.

The Hon. Judge Dawes, Judge Tudor, Wm. Cooper and Dr. Rustin, spoke in terms most unequivocal and decidedly against the Treaty, and of the propriety of the meeting. In fact there seemed but one mind on the subject—unanimity prevailed in condemning the treaty in all its parts. The only question was the right of acting, and this was the objection of but ONE MAN—But the people felt themselves degraded in the suggestion, and spurned with a manly indignity; at the revival of a sentiment agitated during our struggles against the arbitrary measures of George the Third.

A Committee of 15 gentlemen were appointed to report the reasons in writing, which led to the disapprobation of the treaty.

SHIP NEWS.

The ship Sisters, Captain Crabtree arrived here yesterday from Liverpool—brings no news. On the 30th May, the Sisters parted with the Ship Barrington of Portsmouth, Captain Benjamin Balch from Liverpool for New-York. June 20, spoke the ship Canada, of Boston from Virginia bound to Spain, lat. 39. 50. long. 59. 30. On the 29th June, spoke the ship Caroline, Captain Shanks, from Charleston, bound to Cowes, long. 62. 30. lat. 39. 17.

Public Sale on Friday,

At X o'Clock,

At the Auction-Room, in Union-Street,

A large and general Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

On a Credit of 60 days;

Consisting of

Irish Linens, from 12d. to 25d.

Sterling; Irish Sheetings; fustians; jeans; plain and striped nankeens; printed cottons and apron checks, with a beautiful assortment of Ironmongery.

Also, on a Credit of 45 and 70 Days,

Twenty-two hhds. & 17 quarter-casks of Port Wine, in fine order; a few barrels of Philadelphia Porter, with a variety of other articles.

MATTHEW F. BOWNE & CO. Auct.

Alexandria, July 21, 1795.

Books by Auction,

ON *Wednesday next, at 7 o'Clock in the afternoon, will be sold without reserve as to price, at the corner of Royal and Cameron Streets, near Mr. Wise's Tavern, a valuable collection of new and old BOOKS, Plays, Magazines, Reviews, &c.*

A Catalogue to be seen at the place of sale.

Alexandria, July 20, 1794.

FOR Sale 150 acres of fine level LAND, lying on the head of Dog Run, about six miles from Alexandria, and one mile from Colchester road. The situation of this land is exceeding level, and good for farming, especially for Wheat and Corn, and is improved with good fencing, laid off in good farming lots, with tolerable good housing, and springs of excellent good water, convenient to the same. Any person inclinable to purchase this farm, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber living on the premises.

FRANCIS ASHFORD.

July 15, 1795.

THE Proprietors of the ALEXANDRIA LIBRARY, are notified of the expiration of the first year of the institution, on the 24th inst. at which time by the constitution, a new election is to take place of Directors and Treasurer, for which purpose they will please to attend at the Council Chamber, at 3 o'Clock.

EDWARD STABLER.

Alexandria, July 20, 1795.

Pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery

WILL BE SOLD,

On Monday the 3d day of August next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, on the premises, for ready Money,

A Certain Tract of Land, in Fairfax County, and about six miles from the Town of Alexandria, adjoining the seat of Josiah Watson, Esq. whereof Michael Ragan died seized. The land will be sold in Lots to suit purchasers.

SAMUEL ARELL,
JOHN DUNDAS,
W'm HERBERT, } Com's.

Alexandria, July 13, 1795.

TO BE RENTED,

For the term of five or seven years,

That valuable Farm called Berry

Plain, lying upon Potomack River, and Upper Machodick Creek, containing about seven hundred acres; three fourths of which is cleared; the situation is handsome and convenient; the land is fertile as any upon the river, well watered, and remarkable for fine pasturage. The out houses are new, the dwelling house wants repair. Apply before the tenth of next September to Mr. William Thornton, or in his absence to Mr. John Stuart. The subscriber will sell upon credit, the noted running horse *Whistle Jacket*, and several thorough bred mares.

JOHN THORNTON.

Virginia, King George County, July 6, 1795.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT I intend to petition the next General Assembly, for an act, giving me leave, to build a TOLL BRIDGE, across Occoquan River, from the town of Colchester, to my lands in Prince William County, on the main Post-road, leading from Alexandria to Richmond.

THOMAS MASON.

July 8, 1795.

Miscellany.

THE TREATY.

FROM THE *(BOSTON) CHRONICLE.*

Waving for the present every other conſideration on the late commercial treaty, I ſhall only make a few curſory remarks on the *Ninth Article*, which ſeems to be in my apprehenſion the moſt important of any expreſſed in the whole inſtrument—as it involves every principle upon which the freedom, independence and future welfare of this country depends.

"Art. 9. It is agreed that Britiſh ſubjects who now hold lands in the dominions of his Majeſty ſhall continue to hold them according to the nature and tenure of their reſpective eſtates and titles therein; and may grant, ſell or deviſe the ſame to whom they pleaſe, in like manner as if they were natives; and that neither they nor their heirs or aſſigns ſhall ſo far as may reſpect the ſaid lands and the legal remedies incident thereto, be regarded as aliens."

By the foregoing article, Britiſh ſubjects are entitled to the ſame privileges as holders of lands, with the citizens of the United States. This certainly is a moſt important conſideration, as it reſpects the liberties of America. The citizens of the reſpective States hold the right of ſoil, and they have never ſurrendered the right of transfer, to any legiſlative or executive body whatever; and it is preſumed that no man, acting under them, can without *their conſent*, give poſſeſſion of the ſoil to aliens. The territory is the barrier of a country, and when this is ſurrendered, the liberties of the people muſt depend on thoſe who are the legal poſſeſſors. If Britiſh ſubjects have a right to hold lands in the territories of the United States, "in *like manner* as if they were natives," we in conſequence thereof ſurrender all that power, influence, and authority into the hands of foreigners that the citizens themſelves enjoy. Provided this ſhould be the caſe with Britiſh ſubjects in this country, as by the treaty is recognized, what muſt be the ſituation of America in a few years? The lands in our eaſtern departments no doubt are contemplated by PITT, alſo immenſe tracts at the weſtward, and probably the late North Carolina purchaſe. In ſhort, the eſtates of the Americans in general would become a ſerious buſineſs of monopolization. One quarter of the money, which the miniſtry has expended in *ſubſidy* to European powers, would purchaſe up ſuch a vaſt territory in America, as to give an influence altogether in their favor. As legal owners of the ſoil "*in like manner with our own citizens*," they would take care to ſettle it with ſycophants of their own choice, and thouſands of emigrants as creatures of the miniſtry would become naturalized, in order to vote for members of our State and Federal Legiſlatures. The Congreſs of the United States and the officers of the ſeveral States, would in a few years be choſen under the immediate controul of the Britiſh Miniſtry, as effectually as the houſe of Commons.

The Britiſh miniſtry know that it is much eaſier to PURCHASE than to CONQUER AMERICA; this article therefore appears an inſidious plan *on their part* to gain a Legiſlative influence, and thereby effect a ſyſtem of controul, under ſanction of the privileges granted them under this article of the treaty, to rule the politics and meaſures of the United States.

"It is not ſufficient, ſays M. DE LA CROIX, to give to a ſtranger the *title of a citizen*, you muſt do more, you muſt *communicate to him the ſentiments of a citizen*. And theſe ſentiments are not to be inſpired at will; they muſt emanate from, they muſt be increaſed, they muſt be ſtrengthened to maturity by our attachments, by our connections and by the benefits we receive from the city that has adopted us." From this quotation, I would aſk, whether we can reaſonably ſuppoſe that a body of men acting immediately under the controul of the Britiſh Miniſtry or poſſeſſing eſtates as aliens, can be inſpired with the ſame ſentiments as our own citizens? Feeling themſelves detached from the leading principles of our government, and having a predilection for a *Monarchial*, rather than a *Republican Conſtitution*, can we flatter ourſelves that they will act in ſuch a manner as to give a ſolidity and permanency to the latter. Inſtead of exerciſing the right of freemen as our own citizens, will they not forever be under the ſame controul as when in *England*, & proceed as they formerly did when voting for members of Parliament? Will not the Britiſh owners of lands and eſtates be careful to obtain tenants ſuitable to their purpoſes? Will they not be diſpoſed to pleaſe the lord of the Manor? And would not every American who acted as a freeman, be ſoon diſplaced, to give occupancy to a tool of a Britiſh owner? Has not this ſpecies of influence, heretofore operated among us in ſome inſtances, even in our ſmall local concerns: but how great would it be, provided it was in the power of a foreigner to exerciſe it?

The deception, that *we* may hold lands in *England*, is too apperant. For no man is ſo blind as to ſuppoſe that the citizens of *America* can poſſeſs to any value the lands in *England*.

Theſe remarks are too apparent to be controverted. They are ſo ſelf-evedent, as to ſtrike the mind of every unprejudiced man with conviction; more particularly when further we conſider, that this country is to become the aſylum of *Britiſh factors*, who have a right during their reſidence to poſſeſs warehouſes, ſtores, &c. and enjoy, equal with our own citizens, every advantage of our commerce. No doubt by this privilege, we ſhall have FACTORS in every part of the United States, and our own merchants particularly our *young men* thereby deprived of the ſale of theſe very articles for which they had become indebted to the Britiſh merchants.

In a few years the whole Britiſh trade would be proſecuted by Agents from *England* on this particular buſineſs, —having priviledges equal to our own citizens by treaty; —it would be in their power to ruin every American in oppoſition to them. Even the reſpectable claſs of AMERICAN NEGOCIATORS, would ſoon give place to a more courtly body, acting under the patronage of LLOYD's COFFEE HOUSE;—as the poſſeſſion of lands, owning of warehouſes, and the proportion of funds in the hands of Engliſh men, would give ample employment for a number of Exchange Ally Brokers.

From theſe two articles, the *poſſeſſor of the ſoil by the Britiſh*, and the *right of factors*, in connection with the advantages in other parts of the treaty to the Britiſh, *without any reciprocity on our ſide*, it is feared that this country has (ſhould the treaty be ratified) ſurrendered to *Britain*, many important privileges which we contemplated by our independence.

GOD grant that our fears may not be realized!

AN AMERICAN.

Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, between his Britannic Majeſty and the United States of America.

[Continued from No. 356.]

ART. XXVII. It is further agreed that his majeſty and the United States on mutual requiſitions, by them reſpectively, or by their reſpective Miniſters or Officers authorized to make the ſame, will deliver up to juſtice all perſons, who being charged with murder or forgery, committed within the juriſdiction of either, ſhall ſeek an aſylum within any of the countries of the other, provided that this ſhall only be done on ſuch evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place, where the fugitive or perſon ſo charged ſhall be found, would juſtify his apprehenſion and commitment for trial, if the offence had there been committed. The expence of ſuch apprehenſion and delivery ſhall be borne and defrayed by thoſe who make the requiſition and receive the fugitive.

ART. XXVIII. It is agreed, that the firſt ten articles of this treaty ſhall be permanent, and that the ſubſequent articles except the twelfth ſhall be limitted in their duration to *twelve years*, to be compleated from the day on which the ratification of this treaty ſhall be exchanged, but ſubject to this condition—that whereas the ſaid twelfth article will expire by the limitation therein contained, at the end of two years from the ſigning the preliminary or other articles of peace, which ſhall terminate the preſent war in which his Majeſty is engaged, it is agreed, that proper meaſures ſhall, by concert, be taken for bringing the ſubject of that article into amicable treaty and diſcuſſion, ſo early before the expiration of the ſaid term as that new arrangements on that head may, by that time be perfected and ready to take place. But if it ſhould unfortunately happen, that his Majeſty and the United States ſhould not be able to agree on ſuch new arrangements, in that caſe all the articles of this treaty, except the firſt ten, ſhall then ceaſe and expire together.

LASTLY. This treaty, when the ſame ſhall have been ratified by his Majeſty, and by the Preſident of the United States, by and with the advice and conſent of their Senate, and the reſpective ratifications mutually exchanged, ſhall be binding and obligatory on his Majeſty and on the ſaid States, and ſhall be by them reſpectively executed and obſerved with punctuality and the moſt ſincere regard to good faith; and whereas it will be expedient, in order the better to facilitate intercourſe and obviate difficulties, that other articles be propoſed and added to this treaty, which articles from want of time and other circumſtances, cannot now be perfected—it is agreed, that the ſaid parties will, from time to time, readily treat of & concerning ſuch articles, and will ſincerely endeavour ſo to form them, as they may conduce to mutual convenience, and tend to promote mutual ſatisfaction and friendſhip; and that the ſaid articles, after having been duly ratified, ſhall be added to, and make a part of the treaty. In faith whereof, we, the underſigned miniſters plenipotentiary of his Majeſty the King of Great Britain and the United States of America, have ſigned this preſent treaty, and have cauſed to be affixed thereto the Seal of our arms.

Done at London, this Nineteenth day of November, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Four.

GRENVILLE. (*Seal.*)
JOHN JAY. (*Seal.*)

CONDITIONAL RATIFICATION
On the Part of the United States,
In Senate, June 24, 1795.

Reſolved, that the Senate do conſent to, and adviſe the Preſident of the United States to ratify the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation between his Britannic Majeſty and the United States of America, concluded at London the 19th Nomber, 1794, on condition that there be added to the ſaid treaty, an article whereby it ſhall be agreed to ſuſpend the operation of ſo much of the 12th article, as reſpects the trade, which his ſaid Majeſty thereby conſents may be carried on between the United States and his Iſland in the Weſt-Indies, in the manner, and on the terms and conditions therein ſpecified.

And the Senate recommend to the Preſident to proceed without delay to further friendly negociations with his Majeſty on the ſubject of the ſaid trade, and of the terms and conditions in queſtion.

[Mr. Jefferſon's letter mentioned in the 6th article to be annexed in the treaty will be given in our next.]

Notice.

WHEREAS PEGGY LAMMOND, the Wife of the Subſcriber, has abſented herſelf from his bed and board, and conducted herſelf otherwiſe in an improper manner, the Public are hereby forewarned of giving her credit on his account, and they are cautioned againſt making any purchaſes from her.

THOMAS G. LAMMOND.

July 18, 1795.

Notice.

THE buſineſs hitherto carried on by the ſubſcriber, will in future be conducted by *John Ferrall & Co.* in the houſe lately occupied by Mr. Charles O'Neal. He earneſtly ſolicits all thoſe indebted to him, or to the late partnerſhip account of Ferrall and M'Aſſty, to make immediate payment. JAMES FERRALL.

N. B. He will rent the concerns which he at preſent occupies.

Alexandria, July 21, 1795.

John Ferrall and Co.

Have for Sale, at their Store in King-ſtreet,

IRISH Linens, pillow fuſtians, thickſetts, corduroys, velvets, velveteens, chintzes, calicoes, humhums, India and Engliſh muſlins; ticklenburgs, oſnaburgs and bed tickens; ſuperfine, elaſtic and foreſt cloths; ſatin, Morocco, ſtuff and leather ſhoes; buck, kid-ſkin and ſilk gloves; beaver and woollen hats; ſilk, cotton, thread and yarn hoſe; with a variety of other articles, which they will ſell remarkably low, by the quantity or ſingle piece, for Caſh or approved Bills.

They have alſo the following articles to diſpoſe of, viz.

Madeira, Port, Calcavilla, Liſbon, Teneriffe and Fyal } Wines, in pipes and quarter-caſks,
Holland Gin in do.
Whiſkey in hhds. tierces and quarter-caſks,
Pepper in barrels,
Liverpool and alum Salt.

N. B. They daily expect ſome Loaf and brown Sugars.

JOHN FERRALL

Has imported, in the brig Friendſhip, from Dublin, via Philadelphia,

IRISH LINENS; fuſtians; thickſets; velvets, velveteens and corduroys; ſilk and yarn hoſe; with a variety of coatings and coarſe woollens, which he will ſell by the piece or package, on the beſt poſſible terms, for Caſh or approved Bills.

Alexandria, July 21, 1795.

N. B. The above were purchaſed by good judges, for heavy guineas, and are now offered, at this market, unincumbered with the additional charges of long credit, commiſſion or brokarage.

City of Waſhington, July 8, 1795.

Commiſſioner's Office.

NOTICE is hereby given, that after the expiration of three months, from the publication of this advertiſement, in the Baltimore Telegraphe, Maryland Herald, George Town and Alexandria papers, the Board of Commiſſioners will proceed to divide all the property in the city not yet divided, unleſs the proprietors of ſuch property ſtill remaining to be divided, give due attendance on being informed ſuch diviſion is about to be made.

By Order.

3m. T. JOHNSON, jun. Sec.

Notice

Is hereby given that a petition will be preſented to the next general aſſembly, for the incorporation of a Company for the purpoſe of making a turnpike road from the town of Alexandria, to Little River, to the county of Loudoun, where the preſent turnpike road croſſes the ſame. July 20, 1795. 2m.

Notice

Is hereby given, that a petition will be preſented to the next general aſſembly, for the Incorporation of a Company for the purpoſe of making a Turnpike Road from the town of Matildaville, at the Great Falls of Potomack to the town of Alexandria. 2m.

Fairfax County, July 20, 1794.

☞ NOTICE is hereby given to all thoſe indebted to the eſtate of the late Dr. *William Brown*, of Alexandria, deceaſed, that his books, &c. are delivered into the hands of Mr. *W. Brown*, for ſettlement, with directions (if it ſhould be neceſſay) to reſort to law in every caſe indiſcriminately, in order to procure payment of the debts due to the eſtate.

CATHARINE BROWN, Executrix.

Cheſtnut Hill, July 20, 1795.

Fairfax County, ſſ.

CHARLES ALEXANDER, gent. one of the Commonwealth's Juſtices of the Peace of the ſaid county, to all ſheriffs, mayors, bailiffs, conſtables and head boroughs, within this commonwealth:—Whereas complaint is this day made to me, upon the oath of Charles Turner, that *John Welmouth Roberts*, who was lately committed to the gaol of the ſaid county of Fairfax by the warrant of John Dundas, eſq. mayor of the town of Alexandria, on ſuſpicion of felony, did, on the night of the 15th inſt. forcibly eſcape from the ſaid gaol, and is now going at large; theſe are therefore in the name of the commonwealth to require you, and every of you, in your reſpective counties, towns, and precincts to make diligent ſearch by way of hue and cry, for the ſaid John Welmouth Roberts, and him having found, to ſeize and retake, and ſafely convey, or cauſe him to be ſafely conveyed, to the gaol of the ſaid county of Fairfax, there to be kept until diſchargad by due courſe of law, Given under my hand and ſeal this 16th day of July, 1795.

CHARLES ALEXANDER.

An APPRENTICE wanted---Enquire of the Printer.

Poet's Corner.

EXTEMPORE.

ON MISS ALL-DAY.

YOUR name, sure Miss *All Day*, can never be right,
Could I have my wish I would have you *All-Night*.

The Lady's Answer.

Your amendment, kind sir, is deserving of praise,
But, alas! your All-night would not last all my days.

ANECDOTE.

A Scotch Parson, in his prayer said, Laird bless the grand council the parliament, and grant they may hang together. A country fellow standing by, replied "Yes, yes, with all my heart, and the sooner the better; and I am sure it is the prayer of all good christians."—"But I don't mean as that fellow means, but pray they may all hang together in accord and concord."—"No matter what cord, replied the other, so it is but a strong cord."

Eight Dollars Reward.

WENT off on the night of the 14th of instant, *a stout and bodied Negro Man*, named SIMON, generally called *Lanckford's Simon*, but it is probable he may change his name, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, 36 years of age. The cloathing he took with him was two osnaburg shirts, trousers of do. and an old velvet jacket, but may have altered his dress since his departure. He appears to be scruffy on the chin; his fore teeth ard bad and somewhat decayed. He has been a great traveller, and is acquainted in the Towns of Alexandria, Dumfries and Winchester, and in places out of the state.—I suspect some white villain has furnished him with a pass, and he may attempt to pass for a free man. The work he has been always used to, is cutting and sawing. I hereby caution and forewarn all merchants, masters of vessels and others from having any thing to do with him in any respect at their peril.

I will give the above reward to any person who will secure him so that I get him again.

S. CLAGETT.

Virginia, Loudoun County, near Newgate,
July 16, 1795.

THE subscriber has a Bank Note in his pocket-book which he found with one of his servants, who says he got it of an acquaintance who had found it—The person who may have lost the same can have it again on application and paying the expence of this advertisement.

July 16. JOHN WILL

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or was stolen, from the commons of Alexandria in the month of May last, a dark bay HORSE, 4 years old, about 15 hands high, with a switch tail, and if I recollect right, a star in his forehead. His make was slender, and his gates a pace, trot, and canter; from his having been near Newgate, for some time before his loss, it is probable he went the road leading to that place. The above reward will be given for delivering him, or giving such information as will enable me to obtain him again.

BENJAMIN GRAYSON ORR.

Alexandria, July 9, 1795.

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby cautioned against taking an assignment on two bonds given by the subscribers to a certain CHARLES O'NEAL, one for three hundred and twenty five pounds, and the other for one hundred and twenty-six pounds Virginia Currency, as we are determined not to pay the same, until the said Charles O'Neal will settle with us, for payments made him since the date of said bonds.

JAMES DARDIS.
EDWARD CORMICK.

Winchester, June 28, 1795.

FOR SALE

LOAF and lump SUGAR by the Hhd. or barrel,
Muscovado SUGAR by the hhd. or barrel,
Imperial and young Hyson TEAS by the chest or smaller quantity,
Jamaica and Antigua Rum by the hhd. or barrel,
Old Cogniac Brandy by the barrel or gallon,
Sherry, Lisbon & Malaga Wines in quarter casks,
Claret in cases of 2½ doz. each,
Bottled Porter by the barrel of 3 doz. each,
Molasses by the hhd. or barrel
Glass ware assorted in barrels,
10 by 8 Window Glass,
Fig blue by the cag,
8d. 12d. and 20d. nails,
Leiper's Snuff, in bottles,
Dutch Linens, &c.

ROBERT ALLISON.

Alexandria, July 2, 1795.

FOR SALE

A good SADDLE-HORSE, fit to go a journey, with Saddle and Bridle, if necessary. Enquire of the Printer.

Alexandria, July 28, 1795.

TO BE RENTED

FOR a short time, the front part of a House in Fairfax-Street, lately occupied by Mr. Curtis. Apply to

JOHN LEMOINE.

SPRING GOODS.

Joseph Riddle & Co

HAVE received by the ship Two Sisters, Captain ISAAC HILTON, from London—one hundred and eighty-two packages of well chosen seasonable Goods, which they offer for sale by the package or smaller quantity.

Also—London bottled PORTER in casks and hampers of 6 and 6½ dozen each.

Alexandria, June 8, 1795.

JOHN MANDEVILLE,

HAS RECEIVED,
AND
NOW OPEN FOR SALE,

IRISH Linen ¾, ⅞ and 4-4 by the box or piece,
Russia do. by the bale or piece,
German do. do.
Silk and Cotton Hose,
Mens' Caps and Gloves,
Women's Silk Lamb and Kid Gloves, and Mitts,
Threads white and coloured,
Old Womens' Thread, bleached and unbleached,
Jeans, Pillows, Ribdelures, Fustians, Thickseits, &c.
Nankeens dyed striped and white,
Plain and twilled Dimities,
Marseilles Quilting, &c.
Silk and Satin Sashes, Ribbons, Mode, Vellum, Shina and Persian,
Tiffanies and Cypress, Modes, Pelangs, Lutestring, &c.
Florentines, Bombazeens, and Crapes,
Tapes, Bindings, Fillets, Galloons,
Diaper Table cloths, and Counterpanes,
White and printed pocket Handkerchiefs,
French Cotton,
Calicoes and Muslins, white and printed,
Bed lace, Line, Tossels, Fring, &c. &c.
Apron Checks and Check Handkerchiefs,
Superfine Broad Cloths and Cassimers, from 5s. to 7/6 and 9s.
Ticking, German and British Osnabrigs,
Casks of assorted Pewter,
Silk & Hair Twists, Sewings, &c.
Pins loose and in papers,
Buttons gilt and plain, &c.
Darning, Cambrick, and white Chapel Needles,
Muslins a great variety,
Gauzes,
Umbrellas,
With a variety of Upholstry, Haberdashery, &c.

London bottled Porter in Casks.

Alexandria, June 8, 1795. t.f.

Just Imported,

In the Snow Polly, from Lisbon,

100 *boxes fresh Lemons*
10 *do. do. Oranges*
50 *quarter casks Lisbon Wine*
A few bags of Corks
And about 1000 *bushels of Salt.*

Also by the brig Telegraphe from Barbadoes,
Eight hhds, Muscovado Sugar
One Tierce do.,
Eight hhds. Rum

For sale by JAMES CAVAN.

Alexandria, July 2, 1795.

For Sale

BY

JAMES CAVAN,

BARBADOES Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
Loaf do. in barrels,
1st and 2d proof Barbadoes Rum,
3d proof St. Croix do.
4th proof Jamaica do.
Holland Gin in pipes of an excellent quality,
Sherry Wine in quarter casks,
Mould Candles in Boxes,
Tar and Pitch in barrels,
Turk's Island SALT,
Nail rods in faggots,
Pork in barrels, in good order for shipping, and a quantity of well cured Bacon.

Alexandria, June 29, 1795.

THE Partnership of A. Morehouse and Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent: those persons having demands against the concern, and those indebted are requested to apply to GEORGE YOUNGS, who is charged with the receipts and settlements of said Co-partnership.

A. MOREHOUSE.
GEORGE YOUNGS.

Alexandria, June 8, 1795.

BUSINESS will be continued as usual under the firm of *Allison* and *Youngs*, who are now opening a general assortment of

Dry Goods

of the most fashionable spring importations, which they will sell low for cash or country produce; they have on hand Port Wine of a superior quality, in pipes, hhds. and quartercasks—Likewise a quantity of Whiskey.

June 8, 1795. t.f.

For Sale, at Harper's Wharf,

25 puncheons Jamaica Spirits
10 do. Antigua
20 hhds. Molasses
10 do. Muscovado Sugars
10 boxes East-India do.
3 pipes Brandy
100 Cases American Geneva
5 Pipes Holland do.
260 dozen first quality London Porter
10 chests Bohea Tea
15 do. Hyson and Souchong Tea
5000 lbs. northward Cheese
3000 do. English do.
3500 bushels coarse and fine Salt
50 barrels Pork
20 barrels of Beef
10 tons Bar Iron
10 Casks of Nails
1 ton of Pig Lead
50 boxes Window Glass assorted
20 pieces Russia Duck
50 do. Osnaburgs

With a large and general assortment of Groceries and Dry Goods, wholesale and retail.

As we are determined to sell the above articles on the very lowest terms for cash or country produce, and have established a Geneva Distillery at Gum-Spring, in Loudoun County, those of our country customers who live contiguous to that manufactory may be supplied there with all kinds of Dry Goods and Groceries, where the highest price will be given for *Wheat, Rye, Barley, Indian Corn, Buckwheat* and *Whiskey*, and any drafts drawn there by our agent, *Vincent Davis*, will be duly honored by

MATTHEW FRANKLIN BOWNE & CO

Alexandria, Feb. 24, 1795.

TO RENT

A Store, Counting Room and two good Cellars in the house occupied at present by Mr. John Gill, and the whole or part of the red Warehouse on the corner of King and Water Streets. Apply to

ALLISON & YOUNGS.

Alexandria, June 29, 1795.

JUST IMPORTED

By Pomery & Isabell,

And now selling at their store in King Street,

A large assortment of gilt and plated, burnished and common metal buttons, of the newest and most elegant patterns. They have also a large and neat assortment of plain and fancy Cotton HOSERY—These and other articles that they have on hand in the DRY GOODS line they will sell on such terms as shall not fail, to give satisfaction to those who may confer on them their favours.

Alexandria, June 15, 1795. (t.f.)

Cheap BOOKS

Just now opening at the Corner of Cameron and Royal Streets, near Mr. Wise's Tavern, and will be sold wholesale and retail;

A LARGE and general assortment of Books, consisting of new Novels; Classicks, (a great number of each; a number of authors on Arts and Sciences; Agriculture, History and Divinity; Fisher's, Dowling's and Vosler's Arithmetic; Dowling's Book-keeping; Young's and Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary; Pindar's Works; Spectator; Pope's Works; Dryden's Virgil; Burke's Works; Female Spectator; Miss's Magazine; Stern's Works; Peregrine Pickle; Tom Jones; Tristram Shandy; Milton's Work's; Plutarch's Lives; Cooke's Voyages, &c. The London and Hibernian Magazines, from '90. to the middle of '94; the new series of Monthly Reviews; Plays, bound and unbound; Pamphlets, Prints, Ballads, several treatises on Gunnery and Fortification, several thousands of School Books and small Histories, &c.

N. B. The person who sells these Books intends remaining a few weeks only in town. English silver will be taken for Books at the Sterling value.

Alex. July 9, 1795. (t. f.)

MUSIC.

JOHN V. THOMAS

HAS just received, and for sale, upwards of five hundred different choice SONGS, set to music, selected with taste from the most celebrated compositions of Dibdin, Hook, Storace, Shield, &c.—also,

Instructions for the Violin,
do. German Flute,
do. Piano-porte or Harpsicord,
Lessons for the Piano-porte or Harpsicord,
Best Roman Violin strings.

Alexandria, July 9, 1795.

N. B. He expects to receive in a few days, a large supply of Harpsicord music.

FOUND

A Small HAIR TRUNK, with a lock at each end, one of which has been prized open. The Trunk is about 4 feet by 14 inches, and from the marks of cord on it, it is supposed it has been stolen from behind some stage or carriage. The owner, by applying to the subscribers and paying expenses, may have it again.

MORRIS WORRELL, or
Wm PATTERSON.

July 15, 1795.